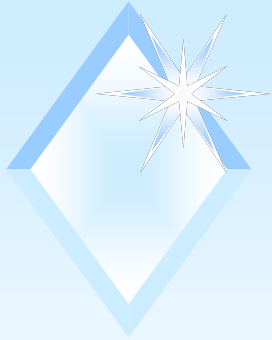
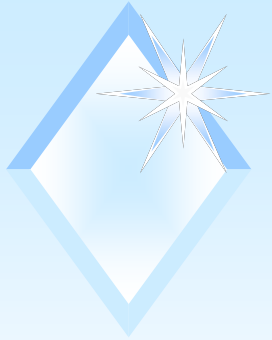


FDA Oversight of New Glucose Diagnostic Devices

**Patricia A. Bernhardt
M.T. (ASCP)**

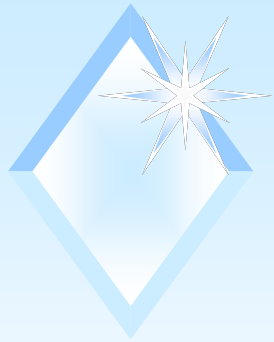


MEDICAL DEVICE AMENDMENTS OF 1976



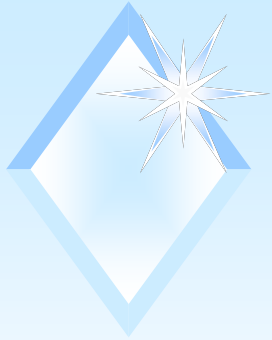
General Controls

- ◆ Register and List
- ◆ Follow good manufacturing practices
- ◆ Report device failures



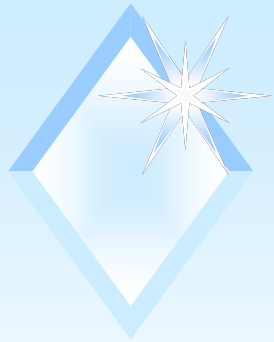
General Controls

- ◆ Inventory of tests on the market
- ◆ Tools to require good manufacturing practices
- ◆ System for remedying device failures



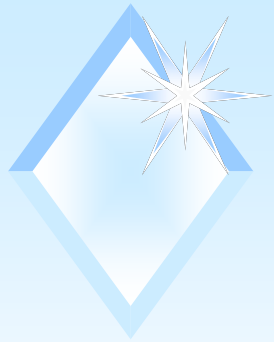
Premarket Review

- ◆ Division of Clinical Laboratory Devices (DCLD)
- ◆ 60 scientists



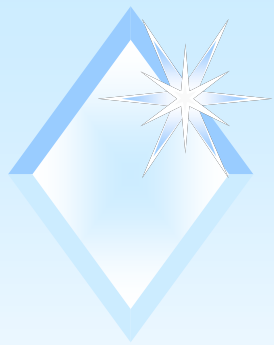
Submissions Reviewed

- ◆ Premarket Notification 510(k)s
- ◆ Premarket Approvals (PMAs)



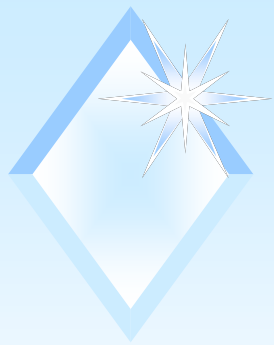
Semantic Framework

- ◆ Old vs. New
- ◆ In vitro diagnostic devices



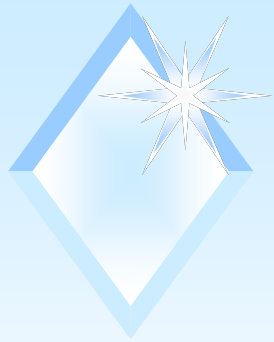
510(k)s

- ◆ ~ 500 submissions/year
- ◆ Substantially equivalent
- ◆ Comparisons to predicate device
- ◆ Standard glucose meters
- ◆ Standard glucose measures



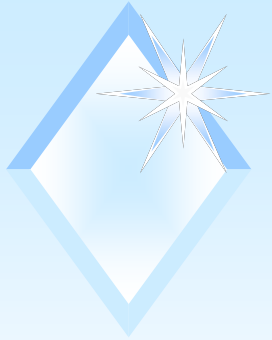
510(k) Reviews

- ◆ Accuracy
- ◆ Precision
- ◆ Analytical sensitivity
- ◆ Analytical specificity
- ◆ Key elements for standard glucose meter in ISO/TC 212



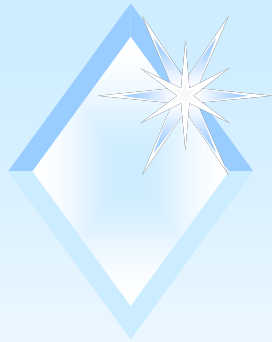
Limitations in Review

- ◆ Paper review
- ◆ Lack of performance standards



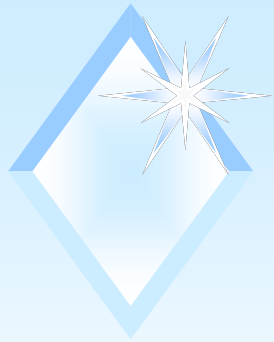
PMA Review

- ◆ ~ 6 - 12 applications/year
- ◆ Safety and Effectiveness
- ◆ Non-invasive and minimally invasive glucose monitors



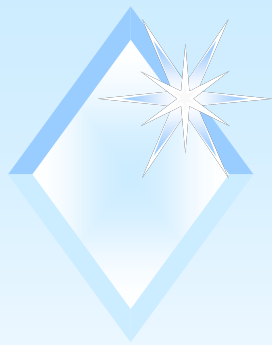
Clinical Performance Characteristics

- ◆ Clinical sensitivity
- ◆ Clinical specificity
- ◆ Predictive values



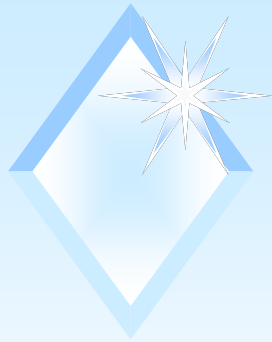
Limitations of Review

- ◆ Lack of “gold standards”
- ◆ Overt and latent bias
- ◆ Lack of performance standards



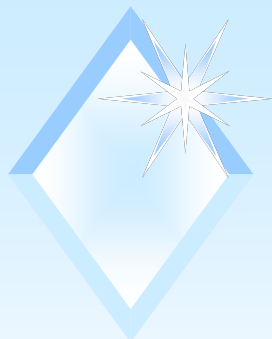
Labeling of in vitro diagnostic devices 809.10(b)

- ◆ Proprietary and established names
- ◆ Intended Use(s)
- ◆ Summary and explanation of test
- ◆ Principle of procedures



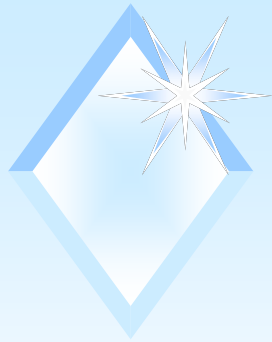
Labeling 809.10(b) (continued)

- ◆ Information on reagents
- ◆ Information on instruments
- ◆ Information on specimen collection and preparation



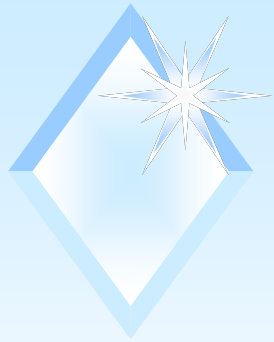
Labeling 809.10(b) (continued)

- ◆ Procedures
- ◆ Results
- ◆ Limitations of the procedure



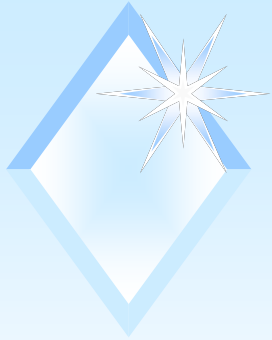
Labeling 809.10(b) (continued)

- ◆ Expected values
- ◆ Specific performance characteristics
- ◆ Bibliography
- ◆ Name and place of business
- ◆ Date of the package insert



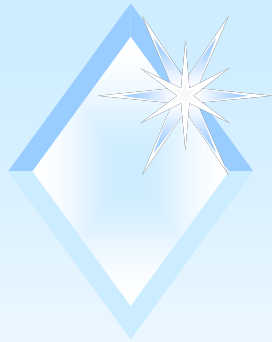
Intended Use

- ◆ Type of review
- ◆ Questions raised
- ◆ Data required



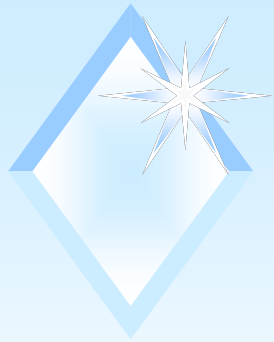
Scientific Model

- ◆ Literature
- ◆ Voluntary Standards
- ◆ FDA guidances



Development of a Scientific Model

- ◆ Upfront design of the study
- ◆ Careful and meticulous collection of data
- ◆ Sound interpretation of results



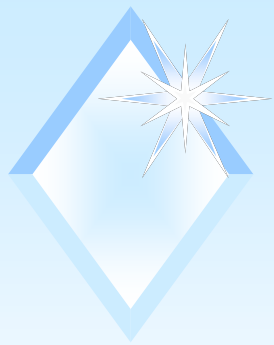
FDA Review

- ◆ Not outcome oriented
- ◆ Usually concurrent not prospective
- ◆ Good science



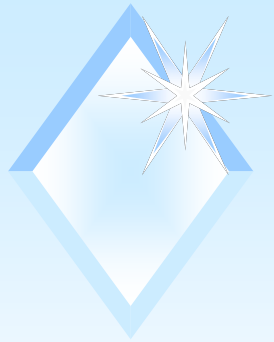
New Glucose Devices

- ◆ New issues of safety and effectiveness
- ◆ Analytical issues are different
- ◆ Calibration and QC issues are different
- ◆ Biological issues are different



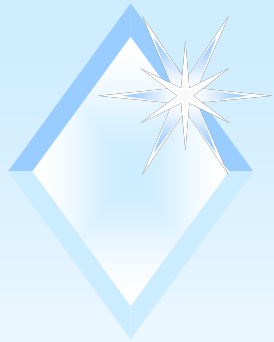
Challenges in Study Design

- ◆ Conflict between lab truth and real world use
- ◆ Conflict between lab truth and physiological truth
- ◆ Uncertain risk benefit ratio in possibility of increased information but of more unpredictable quality



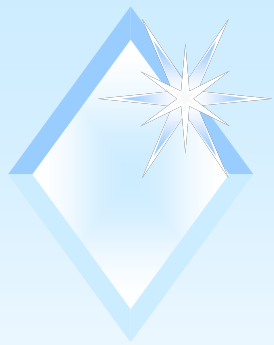
Methods of Data Analysis

- ◆ Traditional regression analysis using quantitative statistical models
- ◆ More modern clinical models for estimating impact of results -- Clarke Error Grid and others
- ◆ Impact of partitioning on both forms of analysis



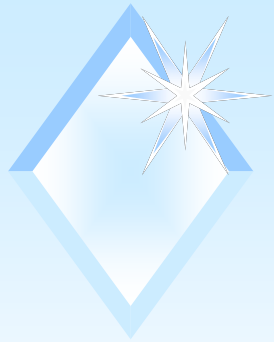
FDA Data Requirements

- ◆ Evaluation of data in relevant clinical zones
- ◆ Evaluation of trends and pattern
- ◆ Appropriate labeling to ensure safe and effective use



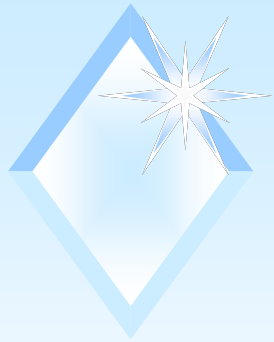
FDAMA

- ◆ Improved market access
- ◆ Least burdensome pathways
- ◆ Premarket to postmarket balance
- ◆ Increased interaction with industry



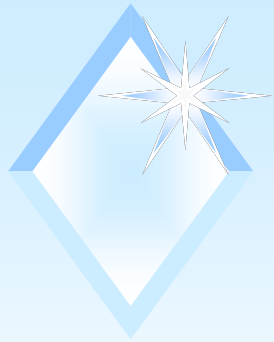
Least Burdensome

- ◆ Appropriate questions
- ◆ Appropriate thresholds
- ◆ Non-academic pursuits



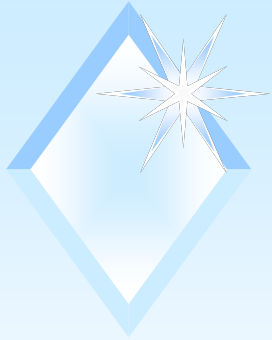
Least Burdensome

- ◆ Matter of law
- ◆ Matter of policy
- ◆ Matter of spirit



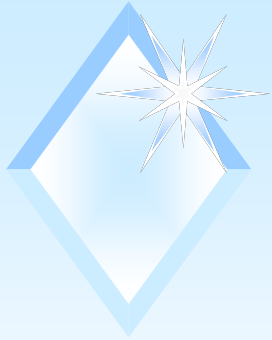
Increased Interactions

- ◆ Formal meeting process
- ◆ Formal agreement process
- ◆ Formal process for dealing with disagreements



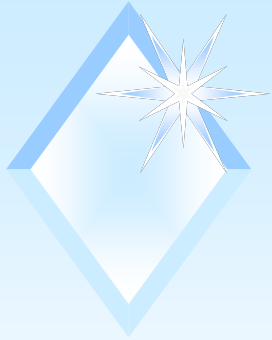
Total Product Life Cycle

- ◆ Cradle to grave
- ◆ Seamless oversight
- ◆ Incorporates other elements



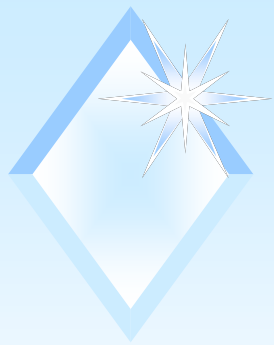
Intellectual Appeal

- ◆ Premarket Review limitations
- ◆ Law -- 510(k), PMAs
- ◆ Snapshot approach
- ◆ Impact of scale-up
- ◆ Impact of wide use



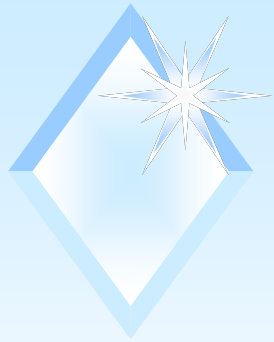
Quality System

- ◆ Require quality assessment
- ◆ Require process controls
- ◆ Require corrective actions



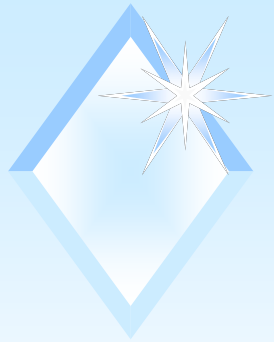
OIVD Program

- ◆ New office -- Office of In Vitro Diagnostic Device Evaluation and Safety
- ◆ Combines pre and post market work into a single functional unit
- ◆ Allows for global regulation across the total product life cycle



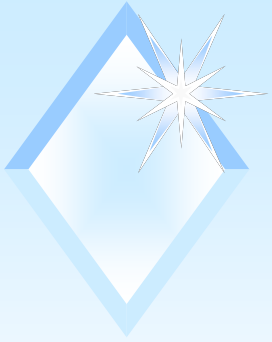
Ideal Candidate

- ◆ Stereotyped analytical approach
- ◆ Cadre of devoted scientists
- ◆ History of incomplete connections
- ◆ Interested and cohesive partners
- ◆ Need to foster technology transfer



FDA Dual Mission

- ◆ Allow rapid access to good new technology
- ◆ Prevent bad products from being marketed
- ◆ Obvious inherent tension
- ◆ OIVD a possible solution



GOOD SCIENCE